

Follicular Extraction Punch and Method

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Technical Field

This invention relates generally to surgical instruments useful for extracting live
10 hair follicles from mammalian subjects for transplantation on other parts of the body of
such subjects. More specifically, the invention provides a surgical instrument useful for
extracting live hair follicles from human skin for transplantation to other portions of the
skin, such as the scalp. An instrument according to the invention precisely controls the
depth to which an incision is made during the follicular extraction process.

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Background

The prior art contains numerous examples of instruments useful for extracting live
hair follicles from the skin of human subjects, and methods associated with the use
thereof. US Patent 4,476,864 teaches a light weight, portable, hand held power actuated
20 hair transplant plug cutting device that is capable of making either simultaneous multiple
punches or a single punch in the scalp of a patient. In the device, a single shaft member
with a removable cutting tip extends through one wall of the housing unit, while a
plurality of shaft members with removable cutting tips extends through the opposite wall
of the housing unit. Actuation of a power drive causes rotation of both the single shaft
25 member and the plurality of shaft members so that only the single cutting device is
needed to make all of the punches required for the hair transplant operation. Tools are
also provided for placing and removing disposable cutting tips on and from the shaft

members. US Patent 5,507,765 describes a punch-type surgical instrument for skin incision along a closed line, such as a substantially elliptical line, that includes a handle, a blade unit and a means for attaching the handle to the blade unit in a way which achieves high stability between the handle and blade unit and which allows the two parts to be

5 made as ones easily connectable to and dis-connectable from one another. The blade unit may be made and furnished in different sizes to cause the instrument to be one selectively variable in size. US Patent 5,578,054 sets forth a method for transplanting hair, which method comprises: a) inserting an instrument having a shaft with a proximal end, a sharpened distal end forming a blade thereon, and a longitudinal axis extending between

10 the proximal end and the distal end, into the skin to a pre-selected depth as determined by a stop disposed along the shaft to form an incision, wherein the blade is normal to the longitudinal axis of the shaft, and wherein the stop prevents the blade from extending beyond about 5 mm into the scalp, and wherein the distance between the blade and the stop is adjusted before inserting the blade; b) removing the instrument from the skin; and

15 c) placing a graft of skin having at least one hair into the incision. US Patent 5,766,177 provides a rongeur which comprises: a) a body having a distal end, a tubular portion and a proximal end, wherein the body at the distal end includes an elongated member terminating in an anvil and at the proximal end terminating in handle means; b) a tubular cutting member, wherein the cutting member is movable within and guided by the tubular portion and extending beyond the body at the proximal end; and c) a means for actuating the cutting member to cut bodily material placed between the anvil and the distal end of the cutting member. US Patent 5,792,169 discloses an instrument for placement of hair grafts in the tissue of a patient, comprising: a) a first plate comprising a base member

having a number of first bores passing therethrough, and a number of hollow first catheters extending therefrom and aligned with the first bores; b) a second plate comprising a base having a number of first spikes extending therefrom, the spikes arranged and sized for location within the first catheters; c) a third plate having a base with a number of second bores passing therethrough and a number of hollow second catheters extending therefrom and aligned with the second bores, the second catheters sized for location within the first catheters; and d) a fourth plate having a base with a number of second spikes extending therefrom, wherein the second spikes are arranged and sized for location within the second catheters. US Patent 5,817,120 teaches an instrument for implanting hair grafts into a patient's scalp, comprising: a) an elongate housing adapted to be manipulated by a surgeon during implanting of the hair grafts, wherein the elongate housing has a throughbore extending at least partway therealong from a first end thereof, and having a slot defining a slotted loading position adjacent to the throughbore for loading hair grafts into the instrument; b) a cutting device affixed to the first end of the elongate housing by which the surgeon may make an incision in the patient's scalp, into which a hair graft is to be implanted; and c) an implanting member, disposed axially movably within the throughbore of the elongate housing, wherein the implanting member includes a forwardly projecting finger. The implanting member is movable from a first position in which the finger is positioned adjacent to the slotted loading position so as to be able to load a hair graft, to a second position in which a loaded hair graft is bounded between the finger and the cutting device, and to a third position in which the finger extends beyond the cutting device. US Patent 5,895,403 describes a surgical cutting tool with vacuum clearance capability, comprising a length of

cylindrical surgical steel having an axial bore therethrough, a proximal end cutting tip terminating in a cutting edge, and a distal end. The axial bore has a first inside diameter at the cutting edge, a second inside diameter greater than the first inside diameter forming a first relief near the cutting edge, and a third inside diameter greater than the second 5 inside diameter forming a second relief upstream of the first relief. As vacuum is applied at the distal end of the tool, tissue plugs cut at the cutting edge pass easily through the first and second reliefs to exit the axial bore.

However, of all the prior art, none has thus far provided an instrument through the use of which the precise depth of incision is repeatedly and precisely controlled to result 10 in the vast majority of follicles extracted to continue to furnish hair at the new site to which they are transplanted. The present invention provides such an instrument, which is also simplistic in design and easy to use by the skilled practitioner.

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Summary of the Invention

The present invention provides an instrument useful for extracting live hair follicles from mammalian skin tissue, which device comprises a main body portion 5 having a first end portion, a second end portion, and a longest length dimension. The main body portion further comprises a first bore centrally disposed therethrough, wherein the axis of the first bore runs parallel to the longest length dimension of the main body portion. The first bore comprises an inner surface within the main body. There is a nipple end portion having a first end portion and a tip portion, which nipple end portion 10 further includes a second bore centrally disposed therethrough. The first end portion of the nipple end portion is attached to the second end portion of the main body portion, and the second bore comprises an inner surface within the nipple end. There is a tubular punch means having a first end portion and a sharp end portion. In one preferred form of the invention, the tubular punch exists substantially in the form of a hollow cylinder 15 having an interior space and an outer diameter, wherein the outer diameter of the tubular punch means is slightly larger than the inner diameter of the second bore, and wherein the tubular punch means is slidably disposed within the second bore, so as to provide a slight interference fit. There is a stabilizer means disposed within the first bore and in contact with the first end portion of the tubular punch means. There is an adjustment screw 20 comprising a threaded outer surface and an end. The adjustment screw is disposed within the first bore such that its threaded outer surface is in contact with the inner surface within the main body. The end of the adjustment screw is in contact with the stabilizer. According to one preferred form of the invention, the stabilizer includes a third bore

disposed therethrough that is adapted to receive the first end portion of the tubular punch means. In one embodiment, the first end portion of the tubular punch means is disposed within the third bore through the stabilizer means such that the stabilizer means and the tubular punch means are both slidably disposed as a unit within the first bore and the 5 second bore respectively. In one preferred form of the invention, the adjustment screw includes a head portion and an end portion, and further comprises a fourth bore centrally disposed through its length. The fourth bore may extend from the head portion to the end portion. Thus, in one form of the invention, the interior space within the tubular punch means is in fluid communication with the fourth bore disposed within the adjustment 10 screw.

Yet another embodiment of the invention provides that the first bore extends from the first end portion to the second end portion of the main body portion. In yet another embodiment of the invention the main body portion is substantially cylindrically shaped. In yet another embodiment of the invention the tubular punch means has an outer surface, 15 and the outer surface of the tubular punch means is in contact with the inner surface of the second bore disposed within the nipple end portion. In yet another embodiment of the invention the nipple end portion is substantially cylindrically shaped. In yet another embodiment of the invention the first bore and the second bore have the same diameter. In yet another embodiment of the invention the diameter of the second bore is less than 20 the diameter of the first bore. In yet another embodiment of the invention the diameter of the second bore is greater than the diameter of the first bore. In yet another embodiment of the invention the outer diameter of the tubular punch means is smaller than the inner diameter of the second bore. In yet another embodiment of the invention the nipple end

and main body comprise a single construct, and are a single article comprising a plastic, which is made using an injection molding process. In yet another embodiment of the invention the sharp end of the tubular punch means comprises a beveled edge. In yet another embodiment of the invention the stabilizer means is comprised of an elastomeric material selected from the group consisting of: polyolefin homopolymers, polyolefin copolymers, thermoplastic vulcanizates, and thermoset elastomers. In yet another embodiment of the invention the tubular punch means is metallic. In yet another embodiment of the invention the tubular punch means further includes an inner diameter which is substantially uniform along the entire length of the tubular punch means. In one preferred form of the invention the inner diameter of the tubular punch means is any diameter in the range of between about 0.5 millimeters and about 4.5 millimeters.

In one preferred embodiment of the invention the nipple end portion comprises a flat surface which is adapted to contact the skin of a patient, and the total surface area of the nipple end which contacts the patient is in the range of between about 5 square millimeters and about 25 square millimeters.

In a more general sense, the invention provides an instrument useful for extracting live hair follicles from mammalian skin tissue, which device comprises: a nipple end portion having a first end portion and a tip portion. The nipple end portion has a longest length dimension and further includes a bore disposed therethrough whose axis is parallel to the longest length dimension. The bore comprises an inner surface within the nipple end. There is a tubular punch means which exists substantially in the form of a hollow cylinder having two open ends, an interior space, and an outer diameter not exceeding about 5.0 millimeters. At least one end of the tubular punch means is a cutting end which

is capable of piercing the skin. The tubular punch means further includes an inner diameter between about 0.5 millimeters and 4.5 millimeters, which is substantially uniform along the entire length of the tubular punch means. The tubular punch means is slidably disposed within the bore such that its cutting end is capable of coinciding with 5 the tip portion of the nipple end portion when the tubular punch means does not protrude outward from the tip portion. There is a means for adjusting the position of the tubular punch means within the bore, including control of the amount which the cutting end protrudes from the tip portion of the nipple end portion. The nipple end portion may comprise a flat surface which is adapted to contact the skin of a patient, wherein the total 10 surface area of the nipple end which contacts the patient is in the range of between about 5 and about 25 square millimeters. According to one preferred form of the invention, the means for adjusting the position of the tubular punch means within the bore comprises a threaded screw having an end portion which is in effective mechanical contact with the tubular punch means, and a stationary portion capable of engaging with the threads on the 15 screw, wherein the stationary portion is in effective mechanical contact with the nipple end portion. In one form of the invention, such means includes the main body portion 3, adjustment screw 15, and stabilizer 11, as described elsewhere herein.

The invention further provides a process for extracting a live hair follicle from a mammalian subject comprising the steps of: a) providing a tubular punch means which 20 exists substantially in the form of a hollow cylinder having an axis, a first open end, a second open end, an interior space, and an outer diameter not exceeding about 2.0 millimeters, wherein the first end of the tubular punch means is a cutting end which is capable of piercing the skin; b) contacting the cutting end to the skin of a mammalian

subject, such that a hair on the skin of the mammalian subject is disposed within the interior space, and such that the axis of the cylinder is disposed at a first angle with respect to the surface of the skin of the subject, wherein the first angle is between about 85 degrees and 95 degrees; c) causing the cutting end to penetrate the skin of the subject 5 to a depth of at least 0.05 millimeters but no greater than about 0.3 millimeters; d) tilting the tubular punch means so that it is disposed at a second angle with respect to the surface of the skin of the subject, which second angle is any angle between about 20 degrees and about 70 degrees; e) causing the cutting end to further penetrate the skin of the subject to a depth of at least 1 millimeter but no greater than about 7 millimeters (with 10 an average of about 4.15 mm) while maintaining the tubular punch means at the second angle with respect to the surface of the skin of the subject and while maintaining the hair within the interior space so as to cause to follicle within which the hair grows to be disposed within the interior space; and f) removing the follicle from the subject. In a preferred process according to the invention, the first angle is about 90 degrees and 15 wherein the second angle is about 56 degrees or the corresponding acute angle of hair growth to the surface of the skin. According to one preferred process according to the invention, the step of removing the follicle from the subject comprises applying a vacuum to the second end of the tubular punch means, or may be accomplished by cutting the follicle from the subject using a sharp instrument, such as a scalpel or modified scalpel, 20 which is available from the instant inventor.

Brief Description of the Drawings

FIG. 1a shows an exploded perspective view of the various components of a tool according to the invention;

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FIG. 1b shows an overhead view of the body portion 3 of a tool according to one preferred form of the invention;

FIG. 1c shows a perspective view of a tubular punch means element of a tool according

10 to the invention;

FIG. 1d shows an end view of the tubular punch means element of the invention;

FIG. 1e shows an end view of the main body portion of an instrument according to the

15 invention as viewed from the nipple end perspective;

FIG. 1f shows a side perspective view of a tubular punch means according to an alternate form of the invention;

20 **FIG. 1g** shows a side perspective view of a tubular punch means according to an alternate form of the invention;

FIG. 2 shows a cutaway view of a tool according to the invention in its assembled form;

FIG. 3 shows a cutaway view of a tool according to an alternate form of the invention in its assembled form;

5 **FIG. 4** shows a section of skin containing a hair follicle in contact with a portion of a tool according to the invention;

FIG. 5 shows a section of skin containing a hair follicle in contact with a portion of a tool according to the invention;

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FIG. 6 shows a section of skin containing a hair follicle in contact with a portion of a tool according to the invention;

15 **FIG. 7** shows a section of skin containing a hair follicle in contact with a portion of a tool according to the invention; and

FIG. 8 shows a section of skin containing a hair follicle in contact with a portion of a tool according to the invention.

Detailed Description

Referring to the drawings and initially to **FIG. 1a** there is shown an exploded perspective view of the various components of a tool according to the invention, 5 including the main body portion **3**, tubular punch means **9**, stabilizer means **11**, and adjusting screw **15**. The main body portion **3** in a preferred form of the invention is a construct which is substantially cylindrically shaped, having an open first end portion **37** and a second end portion **39**. The main body portion **3** further includes a bore **5** centrally disposed therewithin along its longest length dimension, which bore in one preferred 10 form of the invention extends from the first end portion **37** to the second end portion **39**. The walls of the main body portion **3** at the second end portion **39** are tapered inwards towards the axis of the bore **5**, and coextensively intersect a nipple end portion **19**, which nipple end portion **19** is substantially cylindrically shaped and includes a first end portion **41** and a tip portion **43**. Such an arrangement provides for the second end portion **39** of 15 the main body portion **3** to be attached to the nipple end **19** at the first end portion **41** of the nipple end **19**. The nipple end **19** includes a bore **21** centrally disposed therewith along its longest length dimension, which bore extends from the first end portion **41** of the nipple end **19** to the tip portion **43** of the nipple end **19**, and the bore **5** and bore **21** are thus in fluid communication with one another in a main body portion **3** provided in 20 accordance with a preferred form of the invention. Further, the bore **5** is open to the ambient surroundings at the first end portion **37**, and the bore **21** is open to the ambient surroundings at the tip portion **43**. The main body portion is thus reminiscent of the body portion of common polyolefin syringes which are in common use in the medical arts.

According to a preferred form of the invention, the main body portion **3** and the nipple end **19** are both elements of a single common construction provided for example, by an injection molding process. The length of the nipple end **19** is preferably in the range of between about 0.03 millimeters and about 10 millimeters, with a preferred length of

5 about 6 millimeters. When an instrument according to the invention is fabricated from a plastic material, it is preferred that the bore **21** is slightly smaller than the outside diameter of the tubular punch means **9**, to preclude the tubular punch means from motion induced either by the surgeon moving the instrument of the invention around and about, or the influences of gravity. In one form of the invention when the nipple end **19** is

10 fabricated from a polyolefin, it is preferred that the bore **21** within the nipple end **19** is at least about 0.1 millimeter smaller than the outside diameter of the tubular punch means **9**.

The main body portion **3** is preferably comprised of a translucent material, such as a thermoplastic polyolefin such as homopolymers of polypropylene or polyethylene, including copolymers of the foregoing with any C₁₋₆ olefinic monomer, as such materials are well known to those in the polymer arts. However, other materials of construction including glass, various metals such as stainless steels, etc. are also suitable materials from which the main body portion of a tool according to the invention may be constructed. The main body portion **3** is also preferably provided with graduation markings on its outer surface, to assist in setting the depth of the tubular punch means **9**

15 as is explained later in this specification. The main body portion **3** in a preferred form of the invention also optionally includes a plurality of gripping means **7** disposed at the first end portion **37** of the main body portion **3**. These optional gripping means **7** in one form

of the invention are flanges which extend perpendicularly with respect to the axis of the bore 5 and overall length dimension of the main body portion 3.

FIG. 1b shows an overhead view of the body portion 3 of a tool according to one preferred form of the invention, as viewed from the first end portion 37 looking down into the bore 5 and showing the respective locations of the gripping means 7, the bore 5, and the thickness W of the wall portion of the main body 3 itself. Also visible in this view is the bore 21 of the nipple end at the far end of the bore 5.

FIG. 1c shows a perspective view of a tubular punch means element 9 of a tool according to the invention. The tubular punch means is a hollow tube, preferably 10 comprised of a metal or metal alloy such as stainless steel or titanium. However, any metal or alloy recognized as being useful for the manufacture of surgical equipment may be used as a raw material from which the tubular punch means 9 is fabricated, including various different grades of stainless steels, and protective coatings subsequently applied thereto, such as titanium, zirconium, coatings, etc., whose use is well known in the art.

15 The tubular punch means 9 includes a first end portion 35 and a sharp end portion 33. The sharp end portion in one preferred form of the invention includes a bevel 45 which is coextensively disposed about the sharp end portion, which constitutes a cutting edge. The tubular punch means 9 in its simplest form a hollow tube which is shaped in the form of a hollow cylinder having an open top portion, an open bottom portion, and a wall 20 portion, with a bore disposed longitudinally therethrough. Preferably, the inside diameter of the tubular punch means 9 is any diameter in the range between about 0.5 millimeters to about 4.5 millimeters, and preferably the outside diameter of the tubular punch means 9 is about 0.2 millimeters to about 0.3 millimeters greater than the inside diameter.

FIG. 1d shows an end view of the tubular punch means **9**, and **FIG. 1e** shows an end view of the main body portion of an instrument according to the invention as viewed from the nipple end perspective, and the respective locations of the nipple end **19** and the bore extending therethrough **21**. The thickness of the wall portion **W** of the main body **3** is also shown. In this **FIG. 1e** it can be seen that the portion of the nipple end which is intended to contact the skin of the patient is shaped like a donut; stated another way, the portion of the nipple end which contacts the patients' skin is in one preferred form of the invention a substantially planar surface that is bounded by two concentric circles in a preferred form of the invention. Preferably, the total amount of surface area which contacts the skin is in the range of between about 5 square millimeters and about 25 square millimeters, and is obtained by subtracting the surface area of the circle represented by the bore **21** from the surface area of a circular area having the diameter of the nipple end **19**, when the nipple end is circular in cross section.

FIG. 1f shows a side perspective view of a tubular punch means **9** according to an alternate form of the invention. In this embodiment, the sharp end **33** of the tubular punch means **9** is shown to be angled. The value of **B/2** is about 0.5 millimeters; **D** is about 1 millimeter; **E** is about 0.32 millimeters, and the shaded area represents that section of the tubular punch means which preferably comprises titanium, or a titanium coating.

FIG. 1g shows a side perspective view of a tubular punch means according to an alternate form of the invention. In this embodiment, **A** is about 0.58 millimeters; **B** is about 1 millimeter; **C** is about 1.15 millimeters; and the angle theta is about 60 degrees.

However, any angle of theta in the range of between about 30 degrees and 90 degrees is within the scope of the present invention.

There is a stabilizer means 11 which in one form of the invention is a solid cylindrical construct made preferably from an elastomeric substance, such as a molded 5 rubber, wherein the stabilizer means 11 has an outside diameter which is slightly greater than or approximately the same size as the diameter of bore 5, to enable the stabilizer means 11 to reside within the bore 5 in a sufficiently snug manner so as to enable the stabilizer means to be retained within the bore 5 in the event that the main body 3 containing the stabilizer means 11 within its bore 5 is inverted and the stabilizer means is 10 subject to normal gravitational forces. In another embodiment, the stabilizer means 11 includes a bore 13 whose axis coincides substantially with the axis of the stabilizer means itself. In such an embodiment, the diameter of the bore 13 is preferably slightly smaller than the outer diameter of the tubular punch means 9 (the diameter of which is uniform along its length), so as to enable the first end portion 35 of the tubular punch means 9 to 15 be retained within the bore 13 within the stabilizer means 11 by a snug interference fit caused to exist by the slight expansion of the elastomeric stabilizer means 11 from the insertion of the tubular punch means 9 into the bore 11. The bore 13 is preferably centrally disposed within the stabilizer so that the punch means 9 is maintained in a central axis. The stabilizer 11 limits movement of the punch means 9 in a lateral 20 direction within bore 5, and maintains proper alignment of punch means 9 with the angle and direction of hair growth. The stabilizer may be comprised of: polyolefin homopolymers, such as polypropylene or polyethylene; polyolefin copolymers, including

ethylene-propylene copolymers, propylene butene copolymers, and propylene-octene copolymers; thermoplastic vulcanizates; and thermoset elastomers.

In **FIG. 1a** there is also shown an adjustment screw 15, which includes threads on its outer surface, which are of such dimension to cause them to effectively mate with the 5 inner surface of the bore 5 of the body portion 3. The inner wall of the bore 5 of the main body portion 3 may or may not include threads. Thus, in constructing a tool according to the invention, the adjustment screw 15 is inserted into the bore 5 and the adjustment screw 15 is rotated to cause it to reside at a desired depth or location within the bore 5. The adjustment screw 15 includes a head portion 17 which is convenient for a user of an 10 instrument according to the invention to grasp. In one embodiment, the adjustment screw 15 may be coated with tape to improve its contact with bore 5 and to reduce slippage.

FIG. 2 shows an assembled tool 10 according to the invention and illustrating the respective positions of the various elements of the invention including the adjustment screw 15, within the main body 3. The tubular punch means 9 is shown disposed within 15 the bore 21, whose inner diameter is slightly larger than the outside diameter of the tubular punch means 9 so as to enable the nipple end 19 to act as a bearing for movement of the tubular punch means laterally within the bore 21. Stabilizer means 11 is shown disposed between first end portion 35 of the tubular punch and end 39 of the body portion 3 such that it is coextensively disposed about tubular punch 9 at the end of tubular punch 20 9 closest to end 39 but not in contact with stabilizer 11. Under such an arrangement, turning the adjustment screw inwards into the bore 5 of the main body portion causes the sharp end 33 of the tubular punch means to protrude from the tip portion 43 of the nipple

end 19 in an amount proportional to the amount the adjustment screw enters the bore 5 by virtue of its being rotated.

FIG. 3 shows an assembled tool 10 according to an alternate form of the invention and illustrating the respective positions of its various elements including the 5 adjustment screw 15, within the main body 3. In this embodiment, the adjustment screw includes a bore 23 disposed through its center along its entire length, providing a hole 25 to exist at the top of the head portion 17. The head portion 17 can take on a variety of shapes, dimensions, and surface coatings. According to one preferred form of the invention, the width of the head portion 17 is greater than about 9 millimeters. The 10 tubular punch means 9 is shown disposed within the bore 21, whose inner diameter is slightly larger than the outside diameter of the tubular punch means 9 so as to enable the nipple end 19 to act as a guide for movement of the tubular punch means 9 within the bore 21. Stabilizer means 11 is shown disposed between the first end portion 39 of the tubular punch means 9 and the second end portion 39 of the main body portion 3. In this 15 embodiment, the stabilizer means 11 includes a bore 13 as shown in **FIG. 1**, in which is disposed a section of the tubular punch means. Thus, the interior space within the tubular punch means in this embodiment is in fluid communication with the hollow interior space within the bore 23, which also means that the space within the hole 25 is in fluid communication with the most distal (tip) portion of the tubular punch means 9. This 20 provision enables a vacuum source to be selectively applied to the hole at 25 to assist in the successful extraction of a follicle, blood, fluid, or serum through use of the device 10. Again, turning the adjustment screw inwards into the bore 5 of the main body portion 3 causes the sharp end 33 of the tubular punch means to protrude from the tip portion 43 of

the nipple end 19 in an amount proportional to the amount the adjustment screw enters the bore 5 by virtue of its being rotated.

The assembly of an instrument according to the invention is a straightforward undertaking. First, the main body portion 3 is provided. Next, the tubular punch means 9 and stabilizer means 11 are caused to reside at their earlier-specified locations within the bores 21 and 5 respectively. This may be accomplished by first placing the tubular punch means into the bore 21, and separately placing the stabilizer means 11 into the opening at the first end portion 37 of the main body portion and forcing it downwards (such as with a rigid rod such as a pencil, screwdriver, etc.) into the bore 5 until the stabilizer means 11 comes into contact with the tubular punch means. Alternatively, as mentioned above, the stabilizer means 11 itself may be provided with a bore 13 into which the dull end of the tubular punch means 9 is first partially inserted, thus forming a sub-assembly consisting of the tubular punch means 9 and stabilizer means 11. This sub-assembly may then be placed into the opening at the first end portion 37 of the main body portion 3 with the tubular punch means 9 end of the sub-assembly being inserted first and forced downwards, taking care that the tubular punch means enters the bore 21 as the sub-assembly approaches the second end portion 39 of the main body 3. Subsequent to the placement of the tubular punch means 9 and stabilizer means 11 at their respective locations within the main body portion, the adjustment screw 15 is next placed into the bore 5, preferably by turning the screw head 17 or other convenient grasping means for manipulating the rotational motion of the adjustment screw. The adjustment screw is caused to enter the bore to a depth at which it just first touches the stabilizer means, and then care is taken to continue slowly admitting more of the screw into the bore so as to

cause the sharp end portion of the tubular punch means 9 to be just flush with the distal end of the nipple end 19. In accordance with the use of an instrument according to the invention, it will be found necessary at times to precisely adjust the distance or amount that the end portion of the tubular punch means 9 protrudes from the end of the nipple end 19, as it is shown to do so a distance denoted **D** in **FIG. 7**, as later explained.

Turning the adjustment screw 15 is thus useful in accomplishing the task of forcing the tubular punch means 9 out of the nipple end 19 a precise desired amount, as is necessary to provide statistically large proportions of hair grafts having a high probability of survival, which may often be greater than such numbers provided by many, if not all, devices of the prior art having similar intended functions. This action is assisted using the presence of graduation marks disposed along the translucent main body 3 as a guide. The graduation marks may be printed on through the use of inks or etchings, or may be milled or ground into the body 3 itself.

Although the stabilizer means 11 is shown in one location within the bore 15 in **FIG. 1a** and at another location in **FIG. 3**, and is thus moveable within the bore 5, it is within the scope of the present invention that the stabilizer means 11 is disposed in a stationary position within the bore, at any location within the bore 5. According to one preferred form of the invention, the stabilizer means 11 is bottomed out within the bore 5 at a position which represents its furthest possible travel position against the nipple end portion 19. In addition, it is within the scope of the present invention that the tubular punch means 9 is slidably disposed with respect to the stabilizer means 11, i.e., in one embodiment the tubular punch means may move with respect to the stabilizer means 11 by motion through the bore 13, and in another embodiment the tubular punch means 9 is

not moveable with respect to the stabilizer means 11, especially in the embodiment when the stabilizer means 11 is not fixed in a stationary position within the bore 5. It is especially preferred that the user be able to visually observe the first end portion 35 of the tubular punch means 9 within the bore 5, and towards this end it is preferred that the 5 material from which the main body portion 3 is comprised to be visually translucent or to comprise a window to enable such observation. In **FIG. 3** is shown the first end portion 35 of the tubular punch means 9 in contact with the end 47 of the adjusting screw 15. In one embodiment the diameter of the bore 23 through the adjustment screw is larger than the outer diameter of the tubular punch means 9. In another embodiment, the diameter of 10 the bore 23 through the adjustment screw is smaller than the outer diameter of the tubular punch means 9. In another embodiment, the diameter of the bore 23 through the adjustment screw is substantially equivalent to the outer diameter of the tubular punch means 9. In another embodiment, the diameter of the bore 23 through the adjustment screw is larger than the outer diameter of the tubular punch means 9 and the tubular 15 punch means 9 protrudes above the surface of the stabilizer means 11 only slightly, so as to enable the stabilizer means 11 to function as a gasket in providing a tight seal between the inner space within the tubular punch means 9 and the bore 23. The end portion 35 of the tubular punch means may be disposed within the bore 23.

FIG. 4 shows a section of skin 31 containing a hair follicle 27 with a hair 29 20 disposed therein, wherein the surface of the skin is in contact with the tubular punch means 9 portion of a tool according to the invention. This **FIG. 4** illustrates the first step in illustrating generally a process for extracting a live hair follicle from the skin using an instrument according to the invention as a tool. In this first step, which may be called the

initial alignment step, the tubular punch means 9, after its having been caused to protrude from the nipple end 19 of an instrument according to the invention a pre-determined amount, is contacted with the skin at an angle alpha of approximately 90 degrees with respect to the skin's surface, over the location at which a hair 29 is growing out of the 5 skin while attempting to keep the hair centered in the bore of the tubular punch means 9.

This angle is preferably 90 degrees to the surface of the skin, but may be any angle between about 80 and 100 degrees.

Next, as shown in **FIG. 5**, the sharp end portion 33 of the tubular punch means 9 is caused to penetrate the skin over the location at which a hair 29 is growing, an amount 10 equal to the distance denoted **D**, while the angle alpha with which the tubular punch means 9 is disposed with respect to the skin's surface is maintained at an angle between about 80 and about 100 degrees with an angle alpha of 90 degrees being especially preferred. The distance **D** is preferably any distance between about 0.05 millimeters and 15 0.5 millimeters with a depth **D** of about 0.2 millimeters typically being most preferred when proceeding according to this initial penetration step of the instant method. After the initial penetration step has been accomplished and the sharp end of the tubular punch means 9 has penetrated the skin to the desired depth within the above range, the device of the invention, in the hands of a skilled surgeon, is next precisely angled by the surgeon 20 while still at depth **D** to an angle of orientation such as that shown in **FIG. 6** as alpha-2, and the tubular punch means is inserted into the dermis to a second depth **D2** while the tubular punch means 9 is maintained at the precise depth angle denoted as alpha-2 during the entire timespan of the insertion to the new depth **D2**, while ensuring that the incision is along the same axis as the hair growth. All follicular clusters that consist of more than

one hair will have splaying or widening of the distance between the hairs as the hairs enter the skin surface, which is similar to a vase containing a cluster or plurality of stemmed flowers, in which the clusters of flowers narrows at the neck of the vase, which corresponds to the follicular canal for multiple hairs comprising a follicular group. Like 5 a vase of flowers, the distance between stems (or the hairs) becomes more random and wider as the flowers (or hairs) proceed to their maximal depth. A tubular punch means of one millimeter diameter will not fit around all the hairs if the splaying is great or if the number of hairs in the follicular groups is large. Therefore, it is very important to limit the depth of the incision. Making an incision so deep that the hairs within the follicular 10 cluster no longer fit inside the inside diameter of the tubular punch means **9** will result in cutting one or more hair follicles into two segments or a "transection".

The insertion of the tubular punch means **9** into the skin may occur by applying a straight pressure to the device as a whole and is accomplished by the sharp end of the tubular punch means **9** cutting its way through the skin; alternatively, the entire device 15 may be rotated (uni-directionally or in a reciprocation fashion) while under slight force by the surgeon during the insertion. The depth **D2** may be any depth in the range of about 2 millimeters to about 7 millimeters, with the preferred depth of **D2** being typically about 3.8 millimeters. Once the critical depth **D2** has been reached, the follicles may be removed by gently tugging on the top of the follicles so that the follicular group is 20 removed in its entirety or the follicular cluster is teased out, using sharp dissection with a surgical needle, a modified scalpel available from the present inventor, or a hair extractor forecep available from the present inventor. Application of a vacuum to hole **25** is instrumental in assisting removal of follicles and/or follicular groups. The critical depth

is important to the success of a procedure according to the invention because if the depth is too shallow, it will be very difficult to remove the follicles. On the other hand, if the depth is too deep, the risk of follicular damage including transection becomes detrimentally significant.

5 Owing to variance amongst individuals within a race or class of mammalian species with respect to the ultimate average depth of their hair follicles and root below the surface of the skin, and also depending on the location of the hair follicles on the body, I have discovered that by precisely controlling the amount which the tubular punch means 9 protrudes from the nipple end 19 of the device of this invention, that great
10 reproducibility of consistency of hair follicles extracted having identical depths is now made possible through the use of my invention. Once the average critical depth of the follicles for a particular individual has been determined, this consistency afforded by my invention allows for the vast majority of follicles extracted using my device and method to survive as fertile potential implants for transplantation to other parts of the same
15 subject's dermal areas, with a success rate exceeding 90 % in most cases being readily achievable, which represents a major advance in this art.

In FIG. 7 is shown a section of skin 31 containing a hair follicle 27 in contact with a portion of an instrument according to the invention. In this figure, the initial penetration step has been accomplished, and the sharp end of the tubular punch means 9
20 has penetrated the skin to the desired depth within the range specified earlier for the depth **D**. This figure illustrates how the nipple end acts as a stop, in limiting the depth of penetration allowed by the tubular punch means into the skin. The depth of penetration is limited to the amount that the tubular punch means 9 protrudes from the nipple end 19,

which is readily controllable by the surgeon by adjusting the adjustment screw 15. In this FIG. 7 is shown the first end portion 35 of the tubular punch means 9 in contact with the end 47 of the adjusting screw 15.

In FIG. 8 is shown a section of skin 31 containing a hair follicle 27 in contact with a portion of an instrument according to the invention. In this figure, the initial penetration step has been accomplished, and the sharp end of the tubular punch means 9 has penetrated the skin to the desired depth within the range specified earlier for the depth D2. This figure also illustrates how the nipple end acts as a stop, in limiting the depth of penetration allowed by the tubular punch means into the skin. The depth of penetration is again seen to be limited to the amount that the tubular punch means 9 protrudes from the nipple end 19, which is readily controllable by the surgeon by adjusting the adjustment screw 15.

In one particularly preferred embodiment, the length of the tubular punch means 9 is 2.5 centimeters in length. The width of the adjustment screw 15 is about 4.5 millimeters and the length of the adjustment screw 15 is about 10 centimeters, and the width of the head portion 17 is about 9 millimeters. However, the head portion 17 could be much wider and have a variety of geometrical shapes, and the present invention includes embodiments wherein the adjustment screw 15 has any length, while enabling the device as a whole to retain its intended functionality. In one form of the invention, the nipple end portion 19 is tapered, and has an outside diameter of about 4.38 millimeters at the top which tapers down to about 4.22 millimeters at the bottom, with an overall length of about 8 millimeters. However, the present invention includes embodiments wherein the nipple end portion is of any length, while enabling the device

as a whole to retain its intended functionality. In one preferred form of the invention, the main body portion 3 is about 8 centimeters long, and has a width between about 6.55 millimeters and 6.67 millimeters. However, the present invention includes embodiments wherein the main body portion 3 is of any dimensions, wider, narrower, thinner, thicker, 5 longer or shorter, as prescribed herein, provided that the functionality of the device as specified herein is maintained.

Consideration must be given to the fact that although this invention has been described and disclosed in relation to certain preferred embodiments, obvious equivalent modifications and alterations thereof will become apparent to one of ordinary skill in this 10 art upon reading and understanding this specification and the claims appended hereto.

The present invention further includes all possible combinations of the features recited in the specification and/or any one of the various claims appended hereto with the features recited elsewhere in the specification and/or in any one or more of each of the remaining claims. Accordingly, the presently disclosed invention is intended to cover all such 15 modifications, alterations, and combinations.